

# The Pocahontas Times.

VOL XLIII NO 7

MARLINTON, POCAHONTAS COUNTY WEST VIRGINIA, OCTOBER 8 1925

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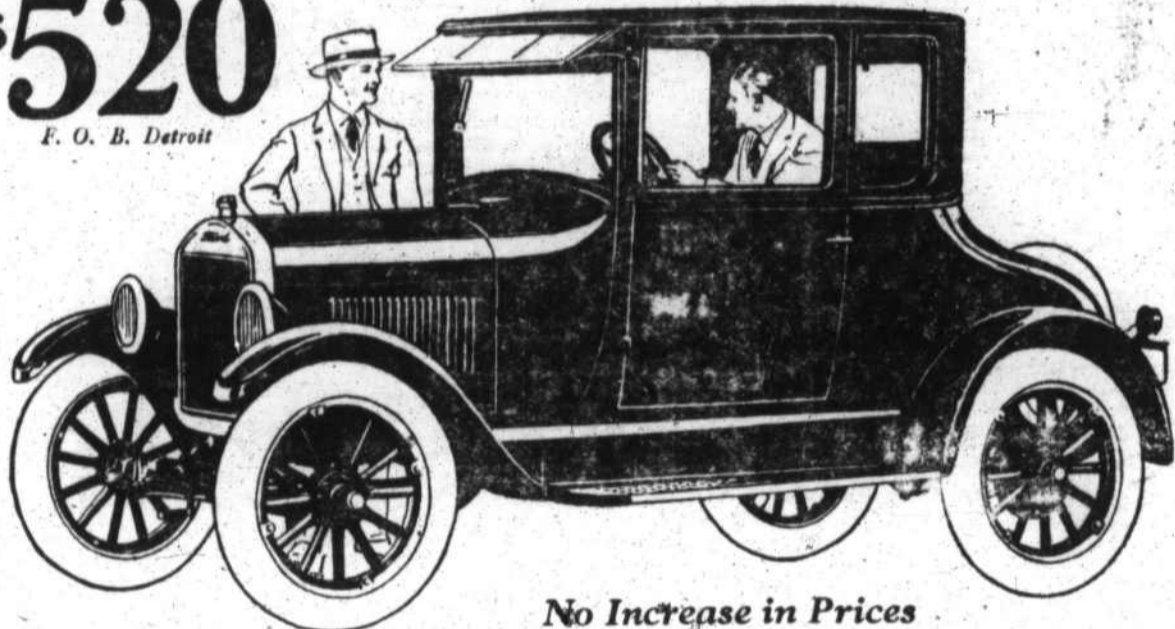
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### RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN WEST VIRGINIA

I am a business man. During the past thirty years I have been engaged in mining coal on Cabin Creek. The happiest days of my life were spent in a little bungalow in a mining town. About twenty years ago I bought a piano from an Englishman who was going back to his country. In the evening at home, my wife would play, our three girls and I would get around the piano and sing hymns. After an hour or more of music and pleasant conversation, I would read the evening service from an Episcopal ritual, and we would all go to bed with a spiritual sensation that cannot be described or explained.

In all sincerity I say that I would rather leave my daughters a heritage of spiritual strength than to leave them money or property. The vital things in life are spiritual values. If one has these he is rich, regardless of the amount of money he has in the bank. The converse is true, as far as the wealthiest man in the world, as far as material things are concerned, may be the poorest if he has attained his riches at the expense of the development of his soul.

I rarely say things about my personal life. And I do not presume to give my home as an example. But I merely want to call attention to the fact that twenty years ago there were thousands of homes in West Virginia where religious training was imparted around the fireside. I am willing to draw aside the curtain of my home in order to convey a message that I want the people in West Virginia to get. What I want to emphasize is the fact that we need to give more attention to the spiritual side of our lives. The intellectual, physical and material matters are important, but in my opinion the spiritual factor is more important than all others.

There is a crime wave sweeping this country. It is well enough for us to supinely sit back and complacently wrap our cloaks about ourselves and ignore the situation, but if we do we are going to suffer. The home life where spiritual values were im-

planted in youth is being broken down. The boys and girls of today are not given instruction in the fundamentals as they were some years ago. And as a result we find that young people in their teens are committing the majority of crime in the United States.

Dr. Walter S. Athearn, dean of Boston University School of Religious Education, has compiled the following statistics:

Fifty-one percent of the automobile thefts in the United States are by boys under 18.

Crime last year in the United States cost \$85 000 per capita.

There were 11,000 murders committed in this country in 1924.

Property to the value of \$11,000,000,000 was stolen last year.

The average age of inmates in Sing Sing is less than 22 years.

No one can tell me that children are born crooks and degenerates. They become criminals by bad example and training, or lack of proper kind of training. If you raise corn on a piece of land year after year without putting back any plant food in the way of fertilizer, you will find that the corn will degenerate. This is a poor analogy. But unless we plant spiritual food in the lives of our young people, we are going to find a bad class of citizens developing.

All I have said leads up to a message I want to convey to you relative to the work being done in West Virginia for religious education. We have more than 4,000 Sunday Schools, 33,000 volunteer teachers, and an enrollment of over 400,000 pupils. The local Sunday schools head up in the West Virginia Council of Religious Education. This organization is manned by a group of specialists in religious education who through conferences, institutes, rallies, training classes and personal visitation are presenting the latest and best Sunday school methods to the volunteer workers. Last year this organization distributed 175,000 leaflets covering the whole field of

### Sunday school endeavor.

My friend, the editor of the Review, has given me permission to present this matter, not as propaganda or for profit, but for the good of West Virginia. The Sunday school organization has an accumulated deficit of \$8,000. For the year 1925 26, \$35,000 will be needed. At the Huntington Convention in May, I was elected Chairman of a Finance Committee to raise this money. In a state as big and as rich as ours, this should not be a difficult thing to do.

The need is apparent to any thinking person. I call upon every loyal citizen of West Virginia, for the love of his home and the good of his State, to assist us in this matter.—C. A. Cabell in W. Va. Review.

### METHODIST UNION VOTE

The vote of Methodists, both north and south, on amalgamation of the Northern and Southern Conferences of the M. E. Church, today stands 12,000 for amalgamation, and 952 against.

This vote includes more than half the conferences of the Northern and less than half of the Southern Conferences. At the Northern Methodist Church headquarters, it was said that the Northern vote indicated this section of the church would favor amalgamation.

News from the Southern Conference was that the October conferences must be waited to show definitely the nature of the vote. The Southern Church requires a three-fourths vote to accept amalgamation. The Southern vote is 537 for, and 400 against. This vote includes few of the conferences in the old South. The Northern total is 11,168 for amalgamation and 552 against. This vote is from sixty-five conferences, with 56 conferences still to ballot.—Fayette Tribune.

### BOYER

We have been having fine weather for threshing, etc. and no frost yet.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Vanosdale have returned to their home in Morgantown after a visit with her father J. D. Kerr.

J. A. Goodwell and family are visiting relatives in Erie, Pa. and Buffalo, N. Y.

A large number of the young people are attending high school at Greenbank and report the best school ever this year.

Snowden Tracy recently bought a new Ford. He is now running two buses and a taxi.

Mr. and Mrs. Welch have returned to their home in Pittsburgh after a long visit with Mrs. G. C. Boggs. Mrs. Welch is the only daughter of the great musician and composer, Stephen Foster. He is the composer of "Old Black Joe" and many other familiar songs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Curry, of Greenbank spent the week end at the home of Z. J. Nottingham.

Mrs. Uriah Hevener, Sr., is very ill in the Ronceverte Hospital.

William Puffenbarger is in a serious condition in the Ronceverte hospital.

R. N. Nottingham has his new dwelling house about complete.

SEED WHEAT—Best quality of seed wheat, adapted to this section.—Dunmore Milling Co. Dunmore, West Va.

### ROAD WORK

Two weeks ago an inspecting party from the State Road Commissioner's office made a trip over the Midland and Seneca Trails. With the party was Clyde H. East, of the Charleston Gazette. The following is taken from his article in the Gazette about the trip:

The inspection party spent an entire day on the Seneca Trail leaving Lewisburg, the trail goes through a beautiful, rolling country which is famed for its blue grass and grazing. The engineers left the trail west of Droop mountain, going over the old road to Renick. They went back to the Seneca Highway west of Hillsboro and from there the road is paved to Marlinton, the county seat of Pocahontas county.

Both big and little levels, where the scenery is very beautiful, were traveled from one end to the other.

There was no haste going up the Greenbrier valley, the members of the party expressing the desire to make a thorough inspection of the Seneca Trail. This road will be completed within the next three or four years and much work is to be done on it.

The road northeast of Marlinton which goes across Elk mountain also goes through a pretty section. From the top of Elk mountain one can see the Virginia hills for many miles.

The grading work on this road is being done by R. W. Brown & Co., a progressive contracting firm. This new road, extending six or eight miles northeast of Marlinton, is the last word in highway construction. It is up hill all the way, but the grade is such that the smallest motor car could make it in high gear. There are no sharp curves and the alignment is perfect. The engineers left the old road at Eday for sufficient reason and, instead of going down into a narrow valley, the side of the mountain is followed for several miles.

Leaving the main road at noon, the party went up a picturesque hollow to the beautiful farm home of Joseph B. McNeil which nestles between two high hills. They were hospitably entertained at dinner by Mrs. McNeil and later they made a brief inspection of the farm.

Returning to Lewisburg in the afternoon, the party went over the Droop mountain road, where one of the first battles of the Civil war was fought. This is a historical section and is of great interest. The road is being graded by the Cohen Construction company and excellent progress is being made. Mr. Cohen is a young Tennesseean and one of the hardest working men in the road-building game.

The following day the party left the Midland Trail and went down the three miles of paved road to Ronceverte, crossing over into Irish Corner district, where a road is being graded to Second creek.

The Second creek road is being built on a new location. Division Engineer Anderson himself supervising the surveys and his job is one that any engineer could justly envy.

The grade is of the very best that could be produced in that section; the alignment is excellent and it is without curves. When completed, the road will furnish a broad highway from Ronceverte to Union. The grading work is being done by the Hatfield Construction company and the largest steam shovel in the state is being used on the job.

From Second creek the party went on down to Pickaway and Wolf creek. The road is paved to Pickaway and contractors are grading a 3 1/2 mile stretch to Wolf creek.

Draper Brothers of Princeton have the Wolf creek contract and road engineers admit that it is the most difficult piece of work which has ever been undertaken in recent years.

When the work is done the contractor is paid, not the amount of his original bid, but the amount ascertained by actual measurements of the completed work, at the unit rates contained in his bid. If the measurements show that the amount of work done is less than the original estimate, the contractor gets a smaller sum than the total of his bid, and if the measurements show more, he gets paid for the extra amount at the unit rates. In other words, the contractor is paid for the work that he actually does, regardless of whether that be more or less than the estimates. In no case is the final cost the exact amount of the original contract, although it is usually only slightly less or more.

An inspection of the state road commissioner's records shows that on 304 completed jobs, on which the original estimates totaled \$22,345,332.54, the final cost was \$23,211,450.85. Stated in another way, the final cost was 3.5 per cent greater than the original estimates. These jobs include all those on which extraordinary conditions are encountered and they also include all the projects let to contract by the commission when it was first appointed, at a time when every community was clamoring for an immediate start, and little time was taken for careful engineering estimates.

However, an excess of 3.8 per cent does not require any apology. It is an excellent record.

The season of 1922 was the first for which the state road commission had any money for construction. It is therefore quite interesting to examine the figures for the years 1923 and 1924, after the commissioner's engineering organization was perfected and had gained some experience.

Of the contracts let during these two years, 114 have been completed. The total estimated cost was \$9,037,

819 04 and the total final cost \$9,061,967.15. In other words, the excess on more than nine million dollars worth of work was only \$27,048.11, or less than three tenths of 1 per cent. It is not believed that this achievement has ever been surpassed on road construction anywhere.

### EASTERN LIARS MUST HAVE THEIR FLING AT W. VA.

(Editor's Note—The following article was clipped from the theatrical column of the New York Herald Tribune. It throws an interesting light on how residents of the metropolis receive "first hand" information on the habits of the mountaineer. The writer apparently never visited West Virginia, but the absurdity of his article makes it "interesting.")

In the court house park at New Martinsville, W. Va., one hot afternoon, while Gloria Swanson was in that city making scenes for her coming Paramount picture "Stage Struck" sat six or eight old or middle-aged men. All were chewing tobacco, all were smoking, all were dressed in faded blue or brown jeans. Hatcuts and shaves were conspicuous by their absence.

The store windows were full of placards of "Welcome Gloria." or "Welcome to the Marquis." Across Main Street, directly in front of the men, was a banner, reading "Welcome Gloria Swanson" signs. The city was overrun with visitors, intent upon seeing the Paramount star. Miss Swanson's house was 100 feet away. Every where was activity, excitement, everywhere except in the little park.

There conversation languished. Once in a few minutes a terse remark was made and usually answered in monosyllables. One old chap took his pipe from his mouth, turned to his neighbor and said:

"See Gloria?"

"Who?" was the answer.

"Gloria Swanson."

"Who's she?"

"The movie star."

The second chap, puffing reflectively at his pipe, thought deeply, and then replied:

"Ain't never hearn tell of her."

They were "hillbillies," these men, in town for the day from the mountains to the south and west of the city. They had walked in during the morning, each carrying his shoes, hung around his neck by the strings and squatting on the curb to put them on when they reached Main Street. And, after buying their tobacco or what they needed they spent the rest of the day in the park, chewing, smoking, dreaming.

They are a distinct race, those West Virginia mountain men, and they were of great interest to the members of the "Stage Struck" company who had never seen them before. Hardly one of them can read or write, so the "Welcome Gloria" signs meant nothing to them. They are taciturn, because they have nothing to talk about. They are all scrawny, pale-faced, sawly. All chew tobacco, and most of them chew snuff and smoke at the same time. The women are of the same type and they, too, chew or dip snuff and smoke. The young men, or most of them, have never shaved and their faces are covered with patches of the soft down of adolescence.

They inter marry so much that many of them are imbeciles, and a great majority of them are moonshiners. That is the only way they have of getting money, because farming is work and that is against their principles. The women do the work in those parts, the men run stills.—Fayette Tribune.



Probably one reason for the popularity of WRIGLEY'S is that it lasts so long and returns such great dividends for so small an outlay. It keeps teeth clean, breath sweet, appetite keen, digestion good. Fresh as a full flavored always in its wax wrapped package.

### DOORS AND WINDOWS

I have just received a car load of doors and windows Assorted styles and sizes, and attractive prices.

See me for roofing and all building material and supplies.

W. J. Killingsworth.  
Marlinton, W. Va.

### MY NEW PLACE

I am now in my new building on Main Street, opposite the Marlin - Sewell Hotel. You will find here properly displayed a complete assortment of jewelry in every line.

I wish to announce that Mr. Gay Campbell is again at work in my store.

I am offering a number of Victrolas at a very low cut price.

COME IN AND SEE ME

Amos Wooddell, Jeweler  
Marlinton, W. Va.

### THE DENMAR SANITARIUM

In a beautiful spot in the mountains of Pocahontas County on the Greenbrier River sixteen miles south of Marlinton, is located a hospital of unusual interest; an institution for the treatment of colored patients who have tuberculosis. It is doubtful whether many people know of the existence of this State Institution and the good work it is doing. If it were not for the isolated location, almost inaccessible, we would say that this sanitarium at an altitude of 2,200 feet above sea level, in a region of mountain scenery that can hardly be excelled, is ideally located. It is indeed a spot of entrancing beauty; the mountains covered with luxuriant verdure, rise like protecting giants around it; the air crisp and fresh renews one's energies.

Dr. B. A. Crichlow, the superintendent describes the location as follows:

"The view from the buildings is one of the most picturesque and interesting to be found in the Alleghany Mountains. Situated on a ridge between the Cranberry and Beaver Lick Ranges, with the beautiful bottom-land farm stretching away from the foot of the eminence upon which the buildings stand to the swiftly flowing waters of the Greenbrier River, and beyond that the precipitous bluff rising almost perpendicularly to where Indian Rock may be seen sharply outlined against the sky. Nature, his designer one of the most restful and inspiring sights in the world. Plenty of sunshine and fresh air direct from God's storehouse, unpolluted with smoke or stench from chemicals, it promises to be a haven of comfort to those struggling with the great white plague."

The State owns 185 acres, two-thirds of which is good tillable farm land. The institution was provided for by an Act of the Legislature of 1917. The State Board of Control and three physicians, Dr. B. A. Crichlow, of Charleston, Dr. B. C. Harrison, of Kimball, and Dr. S. F. Clay, of Lewisburg, located the institution. The first patients were received January 31, 1919. The site was formerly the property of the Maryland Lumber Company. The buildings which had formerly been used by the company were adapted to the use of the sanitarium. Dr. Crichlow says: "These are transformed buildings."

There are about thirty buildings on the property. This is one institution I visited in the State that has adequate room; there will never be an appropriation for additional buildings as long as the institution lasts unless there is a fire or some other catastrophe. The main or administration building is of two stories, and besides the offices and laboratory has accommodations for twenty bed patients. The other buildings or cottages were originally residences. These are "transformed" by joining two of them, building a ward with windows which practically leave the entire end of the building open when they are pushed aside.

Dr. Crichlow thinks they will never need all of the buildings. At the present time there are on an average of about thirty patients in the sanitarium. He estimates that he has facilities that would well accommodate 175 patients if the demand was sufficient. The State has the advantage that the site was bought from the lumber company and the buildings were already on the property.

The administration building has a large dining room for the ambulatory patients. It is a well lighted, airy room and will accommodate 75 people at a time. The kitchen is well ventilated, large and amply equipped for the preparation of food. Dr. Crichlow claims this is one of the most important factors of the institution; that food is one of its chief medicines; and that he gives personal attention to the quality of the food and the preparation of it for the patients.

Water for the sanitarium is abundantly supplied from deep wells from which it is pumped to a large reservoir on the hill back of the buildings. Considerable force is attained by the gravity flow of the water to the building and to the plugs for fire protection.

Dr. B. A. Crichlow, the efficient superintendent, has been in tuberculosis work for some years. He has a

hospital in Charleston and did work quite a while for the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of West Virginia. Due to his agitation for facilities to take care of colored tuberculosis patients, he was able to interest a great many people in the movement. Finally the Legislature passed an Act providing for such an institution. Dr. Crichlow was appointed by Governor Cornwell as chairman of the committee to select a site and later was put in charge of the institution. He was reappointed by Governor Morgan. Nearly seven years he has been in charge of the sanitarium. He is the only doctor at the institution, however, his wife assists in the office work, and he has efficient nurses to aid him in the hospital work.

Any colored residents of West Virginia suffering with tuberculosis may be admitted to the institution. Application blanks are provided, which must be filled out properly by physicians who have attended the patient. Patients must receive notice of their acceptance before starting to the Sanitarium. All patients in the hospital are charged \$2.50 per week. If they are unable to pay, they may be admitted provided some organization of a charitable nature or the county or city from which come will agree to pay for them.

The best practice in the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis are employed. Treatment consists mainly of rest, good nourishing food, fresh air, and graduated exercises. A set of strict rules governing the conduct of the patient and the running of the hospital have been prepared by the superintendent. These provide for a daily routine of activities and give definite instructions about how patients are to care for themselves in order to get the best results.

The work of the institution is very important. Dr. Crichlow feels that more patients should be received for treatment; that many people do not know about the advantages the sanitarium offers; and that physicians and others should urge patients to make application for entrance.

—West Virginia Review.

### Fall Bulbs For Sale

1000 Paper white Narcissus, (size) 14 centimeter, 7c each, 70c a doz.  
100 yellow narcissus at 10c each.  
Chinese Sacred Lillies Mammoth size 15c each.

Hyacinths, tulips, and daffodils will be shipped this month.

The Women's Store  
A. S. Overholt, Prop.

### Notice

I have bought Mrs. J. E. Buckley's hemstitching machine and will do hemstitching when marked or basted at 10c per yd. Hemstitching when not marked or basted, 15c per yd. Mactine .15.

Mrs. Tina B. Smith  
Marlinton, W. Va.

### MAMOUTH TURKEYS

I have for sale eighty pedigreed Gold Back Bronze turkeys. They are the finest birds I have ever grown no better stork turkey in the country at the price Tom's \$10.00, hens \$7.00. These turkeys are unrelated to the ones I have been selling in the county. They are headed by a Tom whose sire cost \$75. Place your order early by phone or letter or come in and see this fine drove and pick one to suit you for they will soon go. Address all orders to

Geo. L. Clark  
Hillsboro, W. Va.

### NOTICE

All schools of the county are now in operation. It is important that teachers see that every pupil is in school unless he has a legal excuse. Teachers desiring "identification cards" for S. K. A. will find them in the Superintendent's office.

Anna M. Wallace,  
County Supt.

WATCH LOST—Sunday, Sept. 13 between Jas. Gibbons and Linwood, 21 Jewel Hilltop, open case, with job. Will pay finder \$10 reward.—C. H. Swearingin, Linwood, W. Va.

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